

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 820.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1802.

[Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY DANIEL BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office in Washington City, until the 12th day of July next, inclusive.

IN KENTUCKY.

115. From Frankfort by Georgetown, Cinthiana, Pendleton c. h. and Campbell c. h. to Cincinnati once a week. Leave Frankfort every Monday at 3 p.m. and arrive at Cincinnati Friday at 10 a.m. Leave Cincinnati every Friday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Frankfort on Monday by 9 a.m.

116. From Lexington by Winchester, Montgomery c. h. and Fleming c. h. to Washington once a week. Leave Lexington every Wednesday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Washington on Friday at 4 p.m. Leave Washington every Saturday at 8 p.m. and arrive at Lexington on Tuesday by 4 p.m.

117. From Frankfort by Shelbyville to Louisville once a week. Leave Frankfort every Friday at noon and arrive at Louisville on Saturday at 5 p.m. Returning—Leave Louisville every Monday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Frankfort on Tuesday by 11 a.m.

118. From Frankfort by Shelbyville Middleburg, Bairdton, Beallburg and Hardin c. h. to Breckenridge c. h. once a week. Leave Frankfort every Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at Bairdton on Sunday by 8 a.m. and arrive at Breckenridge c. h. on Monday by 5 p.m. Leave Breckenridge c. h. every Tuesday at 5 a.m. and arrive at Bairdton on Wednesday by 3 p.m. and arrive at Frankfort the next Friday by 10 a.m.

119. From Breckenridge c. h. by Hartford, Russellville and Springfield T. to Nashville T. once a week. Leave Nashville every Friday at 2 p.m. arrive at Springfield on Saturday at 8 a.m. at Russellville by 4 p.m. at Hartford on Sunday by 6 p.m. Leave Hartford on Monday at 5 a.m. and arrive at Breckenridge c. h. by 5 p.m. Returning—Leave Breckenridge c. h. every Tuesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Hartford by 7 p.m. Leave Hartford on Wednesday at 6 a.m. arrive at Russellville at 8 a.m. arrive at Springfield by 3 p.m. Leave Springfield at 4 p.m. and arrive at Nashville on Friday by 10 a.m.

120. From Bairdton by Shepherdsville to Louisville once a week. Leave Bairdton every Thursday at 7 a.m. and arrive at Louisville on Friday at 10 a.m. Leave Louisville every Friday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Bairdton on Saturday by 6 p.m.

121. From Breckenridge c. h. by Henderson c. h. Eddy Grove, Eddyville and Smithfield to Fort Maffie once in two weeks. Leave Breckenridge c. h. every other Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Fort Maffie next Friday by 6 p.m. Returning—Leave Fort Maffie every other Saturday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Breckenridge c. h. the next Tuesday by 6 p.m.

122. From Hartford by Vienna, to Greenville, Muhlenberg c. h. once in two weeks. Leave Hartford every other Wednesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Greenville on Thursday by 10 a.m. Leave Greenville every other Thursday at 2 p.m. and arrive at Hartford on Friday by 6 p.m.

123. From Russellville by Christian c. h. to Eddy Grove once in two weeks. Leave Russellville every other Saturday at 7 p.m. and arrive at Eddy Grove on Monday by 6 p.m. Leave Eddy Grove every other Tuesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Russellville on Wednesday by 6 p.m.

124. From Russellville by Bowling Green and Glasgow to Greensburg, once in two weeks. Leave Russellville every other Thursday at 9 a.m. and arrive at Greensburg on Saturday by 6 p.m. Leave Greensburg every other Saturday at 8 p.m. and arrive at Russellville on Tuesday by 5 p.m.

125. From Frankfort by Harrodsburg, Danville and Polakki c. h. to Wayne c. h. once a week. Leave Frankfort every Friday at 3 p.m. arrive at Danville on Saturday by 3 p.m. and arrive at Wayne c. h. the next Monday at 10 a.m. Returning—Leave Wayne c. h. every Wednesday at 6 a.m. and arrive at Frankfort on Friday by 10 a.m.

126. From Danville by Standford to Lancaster, once a week. Leave Danville every Monday at 4 a.m. and arrive at Lancaster by

11 a.m. Leave Lancaster every Monday at 1 p.m. and arrive at Danville at 8 p.m.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

127. From Louisville, K. to Vincennes, once a week. Leave Louisville every Saturday at 10 p.m. and arrive at Vincennes on Tuesday by 4 p.m. Leave Vincennes every Wednesday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Louisville on Friday by 6 p.m.

128. From Vincennes by Kaskaskia to Cahokia once in two weeks. Leave Vincennes every other Wednesday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Cahokia the next Tuesday by 6 p.m. Leave Cahokia every other Thursday at 6 p.m. and arrive at Vincennes the next Tuesday by 4 p.m.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

129. From M'Intosh's by Grindstone Ford, Brackfords and Greens to Natchez, once in two weeks. Leave M'Intosh's every other Sunday at 4 a.m. and arrive at Natchez the next Monday by 4 p.m. Leave Natchez every other Sunday at 4 a.m. and arrive at M'Intosh's the next Saturday by 7 p.m. The contract to continue until March 31, 1804.

NOTES.

I. The Post-Master-General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

II. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

III. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

IV. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals, for what sum he will carry it, with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

V. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

VI. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

VII. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

VIII. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

IX. The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

X. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and to continue in force for one year, from that time, excepting such routes as have a particular note respecting the continuance of the contract.

GIDEON GRANGER.

General Post Office }
Washington City, }
May 9, 1802.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

MASON COUNTY, &c. April term, 1802.
John Edgar, Complainant,
vs.
Peter Labra, Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he having failed to appear and file his answer agreeable to law and the rules of this court: upon motion of the complainant, by his attorney, it is ordered, that unless he appear here at the next October court, in person, or by some attorney of said court, and answer the said complainant's bill, the same shall be taken as confessed, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be advertised for two months successively in some public authorized paper; another posted at the door of the court house in Washington, and a third at the door of the Baptist meeting house, in said town, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A copy. Teste,
JOHN MARSHALL, Jun. C. M. C.

AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing business will be taken at this office.

REMOVAL.

JOHN JORDAN Jun. & Co.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their Store to that well known house fronting the Public Square, and lately occupied by Mr. Innis B. Brent, as a Tavern—Where they are now opening A Large and General Assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Country Produce

N. B. All those indebted to John Jordan Jun. or to John Jordan Jun. & Co. either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment on or before the 1st of July next.

Lexington, May 29.

GREAT BARGAINS

To be had at the store of JOHN A. SETTZ, Who has received an elegant additional assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Principally from the VENDED STORES OF PHILADELPHIA, and will be sold much lower than is usually found in this place.

May be had—
Cloths, Dimities and Mer-
cassines, Lustrings & Satins,
Velvets, Thickfles, Sarfnet & Persian,
and Fancycords, Chocolate Bandan-
as,
Striped, Clouded & Plain Nankeens,
Blue do.
Irish Linens, Turkey Yarn,
German do. Blue Plush,
Coarse Mullin, Crimfon do.
Tambor'd do. Scarlet do.
Cambric do. Wool Cards,
Lappet do. Cotton do.
Jaconett do. Hyfon.
Elegant Chintzes & Colicoes unfa-
lfully low, Lousing & Sattin,
Ladies extra Silk Sugar,
Gloves, Coffee,
Mullin Shawls, Mefcovado & Leaf
Silk do. Madeira Wine,
Silk, Cotton and French Bandys, &c.
Worked Hofs.

ALSO:

A general supply of
SALT, COTTON & CASTINGS.
Lexington, May 26th, 1802.

PUBLIC SALE.

State of Kentucky,
Washington District Court, &c.
Gary L. Clarke, Compt.
Joseph Conkling, William Lloyd, Thomas
Lloyd, Abigail Lloyd, Bessley
Lloyd and Thomas Lloyd, heirs and
representatives of Samuel P. Lloyd
deceased, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

Pursuant to a decree of the said Washington district court, in the above cause, we shall expose to public sale at the court house door in the town of Washington, in the county of Mason, on Monday the nineteenth day of July next, all the right title and interest of the above defendants in and to a certain tract of land, of twenty eight thousand three hundred and thirty four acres, formerly in the said county of Mason, but now in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Little Sandy. Patented to Charles Fleming—The terms to be made known at the time of sale.

John Graham,
Winiford Parker, } Cms.
Lewis Bullock,
May 17, 1802.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From Maj. WAGNON's, about a mile from Lexington, on Monday the 24th instant,

A SORREL HORSE,

Four years old, with a large star in his forehead and a streak from it inclining to his nose, fourteen and a half hands high, well made, a natural trotter; not certain of any brand. A generous reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me in Lexington, or give information where I can get him.

SIMON HICKEY.

May 28, 1802.

WINCHESTER'S DIALOGUES,

For sale at this office.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

SEVENTH CONGRESS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday, the Seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and one.

AN ACT

To amend the Judicial system of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the supreme court of the United States shall be held by the justices thereof, or any four of them, at the city of Washington, and shall have one session in each and every year, to commence on the first Monday of February annually, and that if four of the said justices shall not attend within ten days after the time hereby appointed for the commencement of the said session, the business of the said court shall be continued over till the next stated session thereof: Provided always, that any one or more of the said justices attending as aforesaid shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, action, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings returned to the said court or depending therein, or any part of the hearing, trial or decision of such suit, action, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings. And in such of the act entitled "An act to establish the judicial court of the United States," passed the twenty-fourth day of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, as provides for the holding a session of the supreme court of the United States, on the first Monday of August, annually, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the associate justice resident in the fourth circuit formed by this act, to attend at the city of Washington on the first Monday of August next, and on the first Monday of August in each and every year thereafter, who shall have power to make all necessary orders touching any suit, action, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings returned to the said court or depending therein, preparatory to the hearing, trial or decision of such suit, action, writ of error, process, pleadings or proceedings; and that all writs & process may be returnable to the said court on the said first Monday in August, in the same manner as to the session of the said court, herein before directed to be holden on the first Monday in February, and may also bear title on the said first Monday in August, as though a session of the said court was holden on that day, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the supreme court, to attend the said justice on the said first Monday of August, in each and every year, who shall make due entry of all such matters and things as shall or may be ordered as aforesaid by the said justice, and at each and every such August session, all actions, pleas and other proceedings relative to any cause, civil or criminal, shall be continued over to the ensuing February session.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, civil or criminal, which were continued from the supreme court of the United States, which was begun and holden on the first Monday of December last, to the next court to have been holden on the first Monday of June, under the act which passed on the 15th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, entitled, "An act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," and all writs, process and pleadings as aforesaid, which are or may be made returnable to the same June session, shall be continued, returned to, and have day, in the session to be holden by this act, on the first Monday of August next; and such proceedings shall be had thereon, as is herein before provided.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the districts of the United States (excepting the districts of Maine, Kentucky and Tennessee) shall be formed into six circuits, in the manner following:

The districts of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, shall constitute the first circuit;

The districts of Connecticut, New-York and Vermont, shall constitute the second circuit;

The districts of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, shall constitute the third circuit;

The districts of Maryland & Delaware, shall constitute the fourth circuit;

The districts of Virginia and North-Carolina, shall constitute the fifth circuit; and

The districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, shall constitute the sixth circuit:

And there shall be holden annually in each district of the said circuits, two courts, which shall be called circuit courts. In the first of the said circuit courts shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit and the district judge of the dis-

and where such court shall be held. And the sessions of the said court, in the district of New-Hampshire, shall commence on the nineteenth day of May, and the second day of November, annually; in the district of Massachusetts, on the first day of June, and the twentieth day of October, annually; in the district of Rhode-Island, on the fifteenth day of June, and the fifth day of November, annually.

In the second circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the senior associate justice of the supreme court residing within the fifth circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be held; and the sessions of the said court in the district of Connecticut, shall commence on the thirteenth day of April, and the seventeenth day of September, annually; in the district of New-York, on the first day of April, and the first day of September, annually; in the district of Vermont, on the first day of May, and the third day of October, annually.

In the third circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be held; and the sessions of the said court in the district of New-Jersey, shall commence on the first day of April, and the first day of October, annually; in the district of Pennsylvania, on the eleventh day of April, and the eleventh day of October, annually.

In the fourth circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the justice of the supreme court residing within the said circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be held; and the sessions of the said court in the district of Delaware, shall commence on the third day of June, and the seventh day of October, annually; in the district of Maryland, on the first day of May, and the seventh day of November, annually; to be held hereafter at the city of Baltimore only.

In the fifth circuit, the circuit court shall consist of the senior chief justice of the supreme court and the district judge of the district where such court shall be held; and the sessions of the said court in the district of Virginia, shall commence on the twenty-second day of May, and the twenty-second day of November, annually; in the district of North-Carolina, on the fifteenth day of June, and the twenty-ninth day of December, annually.

In the sixth circuit, the said circuit court shall consist of the junior associate justice of the supreme court in the fifth circuit, and the district judge of the district where such court shall be held; and the sessions of the said court in the district of South-Carolina shall commence at Charleston on the twentieth day of May, and at Columbia on the thirtieth day of November, annually; in the district of Georgia, on the sixth day of May at Savannah, and on the fourteenth day of December hereafter at Louisville, annually: *Provided*, That when only one of the judges hereby directed to hold the circuit courts, shall attend, such circuit court may be held by the judge so attending, and that when any of the said days shall happen on Sunday, then the said court hereby directed to be held on such day shall be held on the next day thereafter, and the circuit courts constituted by this act, shall be held at the same place or places in each district of every circuit, as by law they were respectively required to be held, previous to the thirtieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, except as is herein before directed. And none of the said courts shall be held until after the first day of July next, and the clerk of each district court shall be also clerk of the circuit court in such district, except as is herein after excepted.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That on every appointment which shall be hereafter made of a chief justice or associate justice, the said chief justice or associate justice shall allot themselves among the aforesaid circuits as they shall think fit, and shall enter such allotment on record. And in case no such allotment shall be made by them at their self on next succeeding full appointment, and also after the appointment of any judge as aforesaid, and before any allotment shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, to make such allotment as he shall deem proper, which allotment made in either case, shall be binding until another allotment shall be made; and the circuit courts constituted by this act, shall have all the power, authority and jurisdiction within the several districts of their respective circuits that before the thirtieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, belonged to the circuit courts of the United States, and in all cases in which by appeal or writ of error, or as shall be directed from a district to a circuit court, judgment shall be rendered in conformity to the opinion of the justice of the supreme court, presiding in such circuit court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any question shall occur before a circuit court upon which the opinions of the judges shall be opposed, the point upon which the disagreement shall happen, shall, during the same term, upon the request of either party, or their counsel, be stated under the direction of the judges, and certified under the seal of the court, to the supreme court, at their next session to be held thereafter; and shall by the said court be finally decided. And the decision of the supreme court, and their order in the premises, shall be remitted to the circuit court, and shall be entered of record, and shall have effect according to the nature of the said judgment and order: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall

prevent the cause from proceeding, if, in the opinion of the court, further proceedings can be had, without prejudice to the merits: And provided also, that imprisonment shall not be allowed nor punishments in any case be inflicted, where the judges of the said court are divided in opinion upon the question touching the said imprisonment or punishment.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the district of North-Carolina shall be divided into three districts, one to consist of all that part thereof which by the laws of the state of North-Carolina, now forms the districts of Edge-dale and Halifax, which district shall be called the district of Albemarle, and a district court in and for the same, shall be held at Edenton by the district judge of North-Carolina on the third Tuesday in April, on the third Tuesday in August, and on the third Tuesday in December, in each and every year; one other to be called the district of Pamlico, and to consist of all that part of North-Carolina, which, by the laws of the said state, now forms the districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the district of Wilmington which lies to the northward and eastward of New river; for which district of Pamlico, a district court shall be held at Newbern by the district judge aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in April, on the second Tuesday in August, and on the second Tuesday in December, in each and every year; and one other to consist of the remaining part of the said district of North-Carolina, and to be called the district of Cape Fear, in and for which a district court shall be held at Wilmington, by the district judge aforesaid, on the first Tuesday in April, on the first Tuesday in August, and on the first Tuesday in December, in each and every year; which said district courts hereby directed to be held, shall respectively have and exercise within their several districts, the same powers, authority and jurisdiction, which are vested by law in the district courts of the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the circuit court and district courts for the district of North-Carolina shall appoint clerks for the said courts respectively, which clerks shall reside and keep the records of the said courts at the places of holding the courts, whereto they shall respectively belong, and shall perform the same duties and be entitled to, and receive the same emoluments and fees, respectively, which are by law established for the clerks of the circuit and district courts of the United States, respectively.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, causes, pleas, procees and other proceedings, relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which shall be returnable to, or depending in the several circuit or district courts of the United States, on the first day of July next, shall be and are hereby declared to be respectively transferred, returned and continued to the several circuit and district courts, constituted by this act, at the times herein before and hereafter appointed for the holding of each of the said courts, and shall be heard and determined therein, in the same manner and with the same effect, as if no change had been made in the said courts. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of each and every court hereby constituted, to receive and to take into his safe keeping the writs, procees, pleas, proceedings and papers of all those causes and actions which by this act shall be transferred, returned or continued to such court, and also all the records and office papers of every kind, respectively belonging to the courts abolished by the repeal of the act entitled "an act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," and from which the said causes shall have been transferred as aforesaid.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, procees, pleadings and other proceedings, of what nature or kindsoever, depending in the circuit court in the district of Ohio, which shall have been, or may hereafter be commenced within the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, on the first day of July next, from and after the first day of July next, be continued over, returned, and made cognizable, in the superior court of the said territory next thereafter to be held, and all actions, suits, procees, pleadings and other proceedings as aforesaid, depending in the circuit court of the said district, and which shall have been or may hereafter be commenced within the Indiana territory in the said district, shall, from and after the first day of July next, be continued over, returned and made cognizable in the superior court of the said Indiana territory next thereafter to be held.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which proceedings shall on the first day of July next, be pending under a commission of bankruptcy issued in pursuance of the aforesaid act entitled "an act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," the cognizance of the same shall be, and hereby is transferred to, and vested in, the district judge of the district within which such commission shall have issued, who is hereby empowered to proceed therein in the same manner and to the same effect, as if such commission of bankruptcy had been issued by his order.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July next, the district judges of Kentucky and Tennessee, shall be, and hereby are severally entitled to a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, annually, to be paid quarterly yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals and attorneys of the United States, for the districts which were not divi-

ded, or within the limits of which new districts were erected, by the act entitled "an act to provide for the more convenient organization of the courts of the United States," passed the thirtieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall continue to be marshals and attorneys for such districts respectively, unless removed by the President of the United States; and in all other districts which were divided, or within the limits of which new districts were erected by the last aforesaid act, the President of the United States, he, and hereby is empowered, from and after the first day of July next, to discontinue all such supernumerary marshals and district attorneys of the United States, in such districts respectively, as he shall deem expedient, so that there shall be but one marshal and district attorney to each district; and every marshal and district attorney who shall be continued in office, or appointed by the President of the United States in such districts, shall have and exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, give the same bond with sureties, take the same oath, be subject to the same penalties and regulations as are, or may be prescribed by law, in respect to the marshals and district attorneys of the United States. And every marshal and district attorney who shall be so discontinued as aforesaid shall be held to deliver over all papers, matters and things in relation to their respective offices, to such marshals and district attorneys respectively who shall be so continued or appointed as aforesaid in such district, in the same manner as is required by law, in cases of resignation or removal from office.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, from time to time, as many general commissioners of bankruptcy, as he may deem necessary; and upon petition to the judge of a district court for a commission of bankruptcy, he shall proceed as is provided in and by an act, entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and appoint, not exceeding three of the said general commissioners, as commissioners of the particular bankruptcy petitioned against; and the said commissioners, together with the clerk, shall each be allowed as a full compensation for their services, when sitting and acting under their commissions, at the rate of six dollars per day for every day which they may be employed in the same business, to be apportioned among the several causes on which they may act on the same day, and to be paid out of the respective bankrupt's estates: *Provided*, That the commissioners who may have been, or may be appointed in any district, be not more than given of the appointment of commissioners for such district by the President, in pursuance of this act, who shall not then have completed their business, shall be authorized to proceed and finish the same, upon the terms of their original appointment.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the stated session of the district court, for the district of Virginia, heretofore directed to be held in the city of Williamsburg, shall be held on the first day of July next, and the stated sessions of the district court for the district of Maryland, shall hereafter be held in the city of Baltimore only, and in the district of Georgia, the stated sessions of the district court shall be held in the city of Savannah only.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That for the better establishment of the courts of the United States, within the state of Tennessee, the said state shall be divided into two districts, one to consist of that part of said state, which lies on the east side of Cumberland mountain, and to be called the district of East Tennessee, the other to consist of the remaining part of said state, and to be called the district of West Tennessee.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of the United States, who shall hereafter perform the duties of district judge within the state of Tennessee, shall annually hold four sessions; two at Knoxville, on the fourth Monday of April and the fourth Monday of October, in and for the district of East Tennessee, and two at Nashville, on the fourth Monday of May, and the fourth Monday of November, in and for the district of West Tennessee.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a clerk for each of the said districts of East and West Tennessee, to be appointed by the judge thereof, who shall receive and keep the records of the said courts, at the places of holding the courts, whereto they respectively shall belong, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to and receive the same emoluments and fees, which are established by law for the clerks of the district courts of the United States respectively.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed, in and for each of the districts of East and West Tennessee, a marshal whose duty it shall be to attend the district courts hereby established, and who shall have and exercise within such district, the same powers, perform the same duties, be subject to the same penalties, give the same bond with sureties, take the same oath, be entitled to the same allowance, as a full compensation for all extra services, as hath heretofore been allowed to the marshals of the district of Tennessee, by a law, passed the 28th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and shall receive the same compensation and emoluments, and in all respects be subject to the same regulations as are now prescribed by law, in respect to the marshals

of the United States, heretofore appointed: *Provided*, That the marshals of the districts of East & West Tennessee, now in office, shall, during the periods for which they have been appointed, until sooner removed by the President of the United States, be & continue marshals for the several districts hereby established, within which they respectively reside.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed for each of the districts of East and West Tennessee, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States within such district; which attorney shall take an oath or affirmation for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall prosecute in such district, all delinquencies, for crimes and offences, cognizable under the authority of the United States, and all civil actions or suits, in which the United States shall be concerned; and shall be entitled to the same allowance, as a full compensation for all extra services, as hath heretofore been allowed to attorneys at the district of Tennessee, by a law passed the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and shall receive such compensation, emoluments and fees, as by law are or shall be allowed to the district attorneys of the United States, respectively: *Provided*, That the district attorneys of East and West Tennessee, now in office, shall severally and respectively be attorneys for those districts, within which they reside, until removed by the president of the United States.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That all actions, suits, procees, pleadings and proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, which shall be depending or existing in the sixth circuit of the United States within the circuit courts of the districts of East and West Tennessee, shall be and hereby are continued over to the district courts established by this act in manner following, *to-wit*: All such as shall on the first day of July next, be depending and not yet commenced, shall then have been commenced, and made returnable before the circuit court of East Tennessee, in the next district court hereby directed to be held, within and for the district of East Tennessee; all such as shall be depending and undetermined, or shall have been commenced and made returnable before the circuit court of West Tennessee, to the next district court, hereby directed to be held, within and for the district of West Tennessee, and all the said suits, shall then be equally regular and effectual, and shall be proceeded in, in the same manner as they could have been if the law, authorizing the establishment of the sixth circuit of the United States had not been repealed.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the next session of the district court for the district of Maine, shall be held on the last Tuesday in May next; and that the session of the said court heretofore held on the third Tuesday in June annually, shall hereafter be held, annually, on the last Tuesday in May.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs and procees which shall have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to the said district court on the third Tuesday in June next, shall be returned and held continued to the said last Tuesday of May next.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the chief judge of the district of Columbia, shall hold a district court of the United States in and for the district, on the first Tuesday of April, and on the first Tuesday of October in every year; which court shall have and exercise, within the said district, the same powers and jurisdiction which are by law vested in the district courts of the United States.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That in all suits in equity, it shall be in the discretion of the court, upon the request of either party, to order the testimony of the witnesses therein, to be taken by depositions; which depositions shall be taken in conformity to the regulations prescribed by law for the courts of the highest original jurisdiction in equity, in cases of a similar nature, in that state in which the court of the United States may be held: *Provided* however, That nothing herein contained shall extend to the circuit courts which may be held in those states in which testimony in chancery is not taken by deposition.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a clerk for the district court of Norfolk, to be appointed by the judge thereof, who shall clerk said reside and keep the records of the said court at Norfolk aforesaid, and shall perform the same duties, and be entitled to, and receive the same fees and emoluments which are established by law for the clerks of the district courts of the United States.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of July next, there shall be held, annually, in the district of Vermont, two stated sessions of the district court, which shall commence on the tenth day of October, at Rutland, in each year; and when either of the said days shall happen on a Sunday, the said court hereby directed to be held on such day, shall be held on the day next thereafter.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act altering the time of holding the district court in Vermont," and so much of the second section of the act entitled "An act giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont," as provides for the holding four sessions, annually, of the said district court in said district,

from and after the first day of July next, be, and thereby are repealed.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of the said district court shall not issue a process to summon, or cause to be returned, to any session of the said district court, a grand jury, unless by special order of the district judge, and at the request of the district attorney; nor shall he cause to be summoned, or returned, a petit jury to furnish the said district court, in which there shall appear to be no issue proper for the trial by jury, unless by special order of the judge as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the clerk of the said district court, next thereafter, to give in charge to the grand jury, all crimes, offences and misdemeanors, as are cognizable, as well in the said district court, as the said circuit court, and such bills of indictment as shall be found in the circuit court cognizable in the said district court, shall, at the discretion of the said clerk, be transmitted by the clerk of the said district court, pursuant to the order of the said district court, to the order of the said circuit court, and all things relating thereto, to the said circuit court, next thereafter to be held in said district, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon in said district court, as though said bill of indictment had originated and been found in the said district court. And all recognitions of witnesses, taken by any magistrate in said district, for their appearance to testify in any case cognizable in either of the said courts, shall be to the circuit court next thereafter to be held in said district.

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, no special juries shall be returned by the clerks of any of the said circuit courts; but that in all cases in which it was the duty of the said clerks to return special juries before the passing of this act, it shall be the duty of the marshals for the district where such circuit court may be held, to return special juries, in the same manner and form, as, by the laws of the respective States, the said clerks were required to return the same.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate Pro tempore.
APPROVED, April 29, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

Definitive Treaty of Peace between the French Republic, the King of Spain, and the Batavian Republic, on the one part, and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the other.

THE First Consul of the French Republic in the name of the French Nation, & his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom, etc. equally animated by a desire to put a stop to the calamities of war, have laid the foundations of peace, by the preliminary articles signed at London, the 1st of October 1801; and as by the 15th article of the said preliminary articles, it has been agreed, "That there shall be nominated on the one part and the other, Plenipotentiaries, who shall report to Amiens, to draw up the definitive treaty, in concert with the allies of the contracting parties;" the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French Nation, has appointed citizen Joseph Buonaparte, councillor of State; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the most illustrious order of the Garter, &c.; his Majesty the King of Spain, and the government of the Batavian Republic, have appointed for their Plenipotentiaries, Don Joseph Nicholas D'Azara, &c. and Roger John Schimmelpennick, &c. who after having exchanged in due form, their powers which are hereafter stated, have agreed to the following articles:

Art. I. There shall be peace, amity and good understanding between the French Republic, the King of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian Republic, on the one part; and his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors on the other part.

The contracting parties shall endeavor to maintain a perfect harmony between them, and their States, without suffering, on either side, any sort of hostility by land or sea, under any pretence whatever; they shall carefully avoid every thing which may in future, disturb the union so happily established, and shall afford neither aid nor protection, directly or indirectly, to those who would prejudice either of them.

Art. II. All the prisoners made on either side, by land or by sea, and the hostages taken or given during the war, and to the present time, shall be released without ransom, in six weeks at farthest, to reckon from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, after paying the debts contracted during the captivity. Each contracting party shall (liquidate) pay respectively, the advances made by either of the contracting parties for the subsistence and maintenance of prisoners in the country where they shall have been detained. There shall be appointed a special commission to establish and regulate the compensation due either party. The time and place of meeting of the commissioners, charged with the execution of this article shall be fixed in concert; they shall state an account, not only of the expenses for the prisoners, but also for the foreign troops, which, before being taken, were in the pay of any one of the parties.

Art. III. His Britannic Majesty refers to the French Republic and its allies, the King of Spain, and the Batavian Republic, all the possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively and which have been occupied or conquered by the British forces in the course of the present war, with the exception of the Isle of Trinidad and the Dutch possessions in the Isle of Ceylon.

Art. IV. His Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees in full possession and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty the island of Trinidad.

Art. V. The Batavian Republic cedes and guarantees in full possession and sovereignty to His Britannic Majesty, all the possessions and establishments in the island of Ceylon, which belonged before the war to the republic of the United Provinces, or to its British India Company.

Art. VI. The port of the Cape of Good Hope is restored in full sovereignty as before the war, to the Batavian Republic.

The vessels of every description, belonging to the other contracting parties, shall have the privilege of refitting and purchasing the necessary provisions as formerly, without paying any other duties than the Dutch are subjected to.

Art. VII. The territories and possessions of her most Faithful Majesty are to remain entire as they were before the war; but the limits of French and Portuguese Guyana are fixed at the river Arawary, which empties into the ocean above the North Cape, near New Ile, and the Isle of Penitence, in about a degree and a third of north latitude. These limits shall follow the course of the river Arawary from its mouth, the farthest from the Cape, to its source—thence in a straight line drawn from this source to Rio Negro towards the west. Therefore the northern bank of the river Arawary, from its mouth to the source, and the territory north of the above limits shall belong in full possession to the French Republic. The southern bank of the said river, from its mouth and all the territory south of it, shall belong to her most faithful Majesty. The navigation of the river Arawary, in its whole course, shall be common to the two nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the courts of Madrid & of Lisbon, for the establishment of their frontiers in Europe, shall be made according to the stipulations of the treaty of Badajoz.

Art. VIII. The territories, possessions, and rights of the Sublime Porte shall be maintained entire, as they were before the war.

Art. IX. The republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged.

Art. X. The islands of Malta, Gozo and Comino, shall be restored to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, to be held by it under the same conditions as before the war, and under the following regulations:

1st. The knights of the order, whose (languages) languages continue to exist after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty, are invited to return to Malta within six months, and to elect a grand master, and proceed to elect a grand council, selected from among the natives of the nations who preserve (the languages) languages, unless they shall have already made choice since the ratification of the preliminaries. It is understood that an election made in such a manner shall alone be considered as valid, to the exclusion of every other which may have taken place prior to that epoch.

2d. The government of the French Republic and Great Britain, willing to place the order and island of Malta in a state of entire independence in respect to them, agree that henceforward neither the French nor the English language shall be suffered there, and that no establishment of either of these powers can be admitted into the order.

3d. There shall be established a Maltese language, which shall be maintained by the territorial revenues, and the commercial duties of the island. This language shall be entitled to the dignities proper to it, to benefits ("traitement") and to a College ("au bureau") Proofs of nobility shall not be required for the admission of the knights of the said language; they shall be admissible to all the offices, and shall enjoy all the privileges with the knights of other orders. The municipal, administrative, civil, judicial, and other offices dependent on the government of the island, shall be occupied, one half at least, by the inhabitants of Malta, Gozo and Comino.

4th. The forces of his Britannic Majesty shall evacuate the island and its dependencies in three months after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible, when it shall be referred to the order in the law in which it is found, provided that the grand master or commissaries fully authorized according to the stipulations of the Order, be in the said island to take possession thereof, and the troops which are to be furnished by his Sicilian Majesty, as hereafter stipulated, be arrived.

5th. Half of the garrison, at least, shall be composed of native Maltese: The remainder of the Order shall have the power of raising a force of natives of those nations, who continue to possess the language. The Maltese troops shall have Maltese officers. The command in chief of the garrison, as well as the nomination of officers, shall belong to the Grand Master, and he cannot dispense with it even temporarily, but in favor of a Knight, according to the advice of the council of the Order.

6th. The independence of the islands of Malta, of Gozo, and of Comino, as well the present establishment, is placed under the protection

and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia.

7th. The Order and Island of Malta, with its dependencies, are declared neutral.

8th. The ports of Malta, shall be open to commerce and navigation of all nations who will pay their equal and regular duties; these duties shall be applied to the maintenance of the Maltese language, as specified in the 3d. article of the civil and military establishments of the island, and also of a general Lazaretto of the island.

9th. The Barbary powers are excepted from the two preceding stipulations, until the contracting parties shall procure a cessation of hostilities which subvert the said Barbary States, the order of St. John, and those powers shall possess the language or a component part of it.

10th. The order shall be governed, as well in its spiritual or temporal capacity, by the same laws which were in force when the Knights quitted the island, as far as they are not deprived of them by the present treaty.

11th. The regulations contained in sections 3d, 4th, 5th, and 10th, shall become laws and perpetual statutes of the Order in the usual form, and the Grand Master, or if he should not be in the island, when it shall be referred to the Order, his representative, as well as his successors, shall make oath punctually to observe them.

12. His Sicilian Majesty shall be requested to furnish 2000 men, natives of his dominions, to replace as a garrison in the different fortresses of the said islands. This force shall remain there a year from the restitution to the Knights; and if, at the expiration thereof, the Order shall not have levied a sufficient force in the judgment of the guarantee powers, to serve as a garrison to the island and its dependencies, as specified in sec. 5th, the Neapolitan troops shall remain there until it is replaced by another sufficient force.

13th. The different powers designated in sec. 6th, to wit: France, Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Russia, and Prussia, are invited to accede to the present stipulations.

Art. XII. The French Republic shall evacuate the Kingdom of Naples, the Kingdom of Sicily, the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Kingdom of Parma, and generally, all the ports and islands which have been occupied in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic Sea.

Art. XIII. The evacuations, cessations, and restitutions stipulated by the present treaty, shall go on in the course of the evacuation of the Kingdom of Naples, in the month of August, and in the month of September, the continent and islands in six months following the ratification of the present definitive treaty, except in those cases especially provided to the contrary.

Art. XIV. In all cases of restitution, granted by the present treaty, the fortifications shall be restored in the condition in which they were found at the moment of signing the preliminaries, and all the works constructed since their being occupied, shall remain untouched.

It is moreover agreed, that in every case of cessation stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation, a term of three years, from the ratification of the present treaty, for the disposal of the property acquired and possessed by them before or during the present war, during which period of three years, they may enjoy freely their religion and their property. The same is granted to the countries referred to, all those who are inhabitants of the said countries, and who have establishments during the period when those countries were possessed by Great Britain.

Art. XV. As to the inhabitants of places ceded or restored, it is agreed, that no one shall be persecuted, or disturbed in his person or property, under any pretext, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or for any other cause except debts contracted by individuals, or for acts posterior to the present treaty.

Art. XVI. All requisition on the one part or the other, for loans, funds or revenues, of whatever they may be, belonging to one of the contracting powers, or to its citizens or subjects, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of this definitive treaty.

The decision of all claims between the individuals of the respective nations, for debts, property, effects or whatever rights, which conformably to the laws and to the rights of nations, should be exhibited at the moment of peace, shall be laid before the competent tribunals, and prompt and full justice shall be rendered in these cases in the domain where the claims shall be made.

Art. XVII. The fisheries upon the coast of Newfoundland, and the adjacent Isles, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are placed on the same footing as before the war.

The French fishermen of Newfoundland, and the inhabitants of the Island of St. Peter and Miquelon, shall be allowed to cut the wood necessary for them in the Bay of Fortune, and of St. Pierre, during the first year, from the ratification of the present treaty.

Art. XVIII. To prevent all subjects of complaint and contest which may arise from captures which may be made by the contracting powers, shall respectively enjoy in the States of the said powers, the same ranks, privileges, prerogatives and immunities, which agents of the same class enjoyed before the war.

Art. XIX. The branch of the house of Nassau, which was established in the civil servant republic of the United Provinces, now the Batavian Republic, having withdrawn itself as in private property as by the change of the constitution adopted in that country, there shall be procured compensation equivalent to the said losses.

Art. XX. The present definitive treaty of peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, ally of his Britannic Majesty; and the Sublime Porte, shall be requested to transmit its accession thereto, as soon as possible.

Art. XXI. It is agreed, that the contracting parties upon the demand by them respectively made, or by their ministers and officers, duly authorized to this effect, shall be held to deliver up to justice, persons accused of the crimes of murder, of forgery,

of fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the party making the demand, provided that it shall not be done unless the evince of the crime shall be so well established, that the law of the place where the accused person shall be discovered, would authorize his detention and transmission to justice in case the crime had been there committed. The expense of apprehending and transmitting the person to justice, shall be defrayed by those who make the demand. It is understood, that this article does not regard in any way, the crimes of murder, forgery or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed prior to the conclusion of this definitive treaty.

Art. XXII. The contracting parties promise to observe with sincerity and good faith, all the present treaty, and they will not suffer by any means, or by subjects, to act in contravention of the same, directly or indirectly, and the said contracting parties guarantee to each other generally and reciprocally all the stipulations of the present treaty.

Art. XXIII. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties within the space of 30 days, or sooner if possible, and the ratification in due form shall be exchanged at Paris.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed with our hands, and by virtue of our full powers respectively, the present definitive treaty, and annexed our respective seals.

Done at Amiens, March 23, 1802.
[Signed]
BUONAPARTE,
CORNWALLIS,
AZARA,
SCHIMMELPENNICK.

Lexington, June 4.

A letter from Cape Francois of the 29th April, states, "A rumour is now very prevalent, that Toussaint has been taken in the thought, of which would be true."

Sundry advertisements and other notices are unavoidably postponed for want of room until next week.

SECOND NOTICE

WHEREAS I did not attend on the 19th of May last agreeable to the first article, by reason of the non-attendance of the witnesses; I shall now attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, on the 23rd day of June next, to meet at the house of William Ainslie, to proceed from thence to a buckeye marked BD on the North face of Hunting creek, now called Green creek, and there to take depositions of witnesses to establish the call and boundaries of an entry, of 500 acres, made in the name of Joseph Dark, and to do such other acts as I may think proper and agreeable to law.

May 29th, 1802. JOHN DARK.

DANVILLE DISTRICT, 10 WIT:
May Term, 1803,
Joseph Moore, Complainant,
against
Adam Rankin and John Dunlap, Defendants.
heir of James Dunlap, dec'd.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Dunlap, having failed to attend his appearance herein, agreeable to law, and the rules of the court, and in appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear, by the third day of the next August term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, two months successively, another copy thereof published at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, five Sundays immediately after divine service.

A Copy, Teile
WILLIS GREEN, C. D. & C.

NOTICE.
THE Court of Appeals, for the 43d regiment, will sit at Mr. HENRY MARSHALL'S, on Thursday the 10th of May, next from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 in the afternoon.
RICHMOND DEDMAN, Maj.

CLARKE COUNTY.
March Court of Quarter Sessions 1802.
Robert Clark jun. Compt.

James M'Millin, Robert M'Millin,
Theodoras Spaw, Gabriel Johnson,
Gen. William Johnson, John
Harrison & Mary his wife, David
Flydd & Susanna his wife, whether
as heirs or adms. of the said Benj.
Johnson & Betsey Johnson (widow),
James C. Johnson, son
of Benj. Johnson, also as
another heir of the said Benj. Johnson
& Lancelotte Jenkins & Anthony
Jenkins, James Duncan & Wm. Rogers.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Theodoras Spaw, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court; and it appearing by satisfactory proof, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next June term, and answer the complainant's bill; or otherwise the same will be taken for confessed—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; another copy posted at the door of the court house, in the town of Winchester; and another copy published at the door of the Stone meeting house on Howard's creek, from Sunday immediately after Divine service.
(A Copy.) David S. Collins, D.C.C. & C.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

The exquisite beauty of the thought, in the following, will strike every one at the first glance. It must excite thrilling sensations in every tender female bosom.

THE MOTHER AND HER BABE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GREEK.

LYSIPPE's babe had crawl'd on hands and knees
Close to the margin of a dizzy rock;
When lo! her giddy boy his mother flees,
And with a mother's pangs receives the shock.

To fir was death!—Great God! what
could this do?
(Sure some kind Deity around her watch'd)
She bard' her breast—it caught the prattler's view,
And from the brink of fate the thoughtless
victim snatch'd.

ABSTINENCE.

Extract of a letter from Chester town, Maryland, April 28, 1802.

"An influence of voluntary abstinence has lately taken place, perhaps unparalleled. An infanc perlon named Horatio Seney, of Church Hill, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, a few days ago completed a Fast of forty-five days! being determined (as he frequently said) to Out-Fast our blessed Savior.

"During the whole period, he suffered nothing to pass his lips but pure water—No perfumation, whatever could prevail on him to mix milk with it. Meat, bread, &c. were repeatedly put in his way, that he might take it by faith—it remained untouched.

"On the morning of the forty-fifth day he broke his fast by eating one perch and two mouthfuls of homony—observing, that as his last meal was fish, his first should be the same. After this, in going to the door, he fell down—was taken up and put to bed; the next day he took half a cup of coffee, and one small biscuit, which was the last food he partook of. A short time after this perhaps one hour, he expired.

"During this wonderful fast, he rode about as usual; exhibiting a most horrid spectacle—his bones nearly through his skin, his lips shrunk so as to discover his teeth and gums complete. He was perfectly harmless, never having injured any one; he was therefore suffered to go at large. He was also remarkable for a retentive memory."

WILLIAM WEST,

Has Received and is Just Opening.
In the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Tegar-den.

A Handsome Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hard Ware,
Queens' Ware, &c.
Glass Ware,

Which have been bought on good terms, and will be sold for CASH, as Cheap as any in the state.

No Credit can be given on any terms.
Lexington, May 13, 1802.

P. S. I have on hand and unopened, an Invoice of MERCHANDISE, to a considerable amount, that I wish to sell by whole sale; payable principally in PRODUCE. The purchaser must give good security for the true performance of his contract.

TROTTER & SCOTT,

Have Just Received from Philadelphia, & are now opening, for sale, their Store, opposite the Market House.

A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and approaching season.

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY,
GROCERIES,
GLASS,
QUEENS & CHINA WARE,
BAR IRON & STEEL,
NAILS of every description.

Also a constant supply of the best of SALT, from Mann's Lick.—All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash—only.

Lexington, 7th May, 1802.

PETER PAUL & SON, STONE CUTTERS

From LONDON,
Now living on the Woodford road, Lexington.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public at large, that they carry on the STONE CUTTING business in all its various branches, such as

TOMBS,
GRAVE STONES of all sorts,
Polished MARBLE CHIMNEY
PIECES, &c.

FREESTONE ditto,
SAFES, to preserve Papers, Money, &c. from being destroyed in case of Fire.

NEW & CHEAP STORE.

Lewis Sanders, & Co.

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a choice and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS, viz.

Superfine Cloths,
Velvets and Fancy Cordes,
India Mullins, which they would sell low for cash, by the original package.
Figured, plain & glazed cambric do.
Tambored & plain Jaconnet do.
Ditto Book ditto,

A choice assortment of Chintzes & Calicoes of the newest and most fashionable patterns;

India silk, Romals & Bandanas,
Irish Linens, sold very low by the piece;
Luttrings, Satins & Sarfaquets,
Marilles Waitcoating,

A large assortment of Umbrellas, &c.
A very general assortment of Hardware,
German, Grasley & English Blister steel,
Vices,

A general assortment of Saddlery &c.
China, Glass, Queen's & Tin ware,
Groceries,

Coffee, Teas,
Spices, Dye Stuffs,
Best Red Bark for sale by the pound or larger quantity;

Port Wine,
Bengali, Spanish and French Indigo,
Annatto,
Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. &c.

Having laid in the above assortment on such terms as will enable them to give greater bargains than has heretofore been given in this place, they flatter themselves that the purchaser will find it in his interest to give them a call.

No credit on any terms whatever.

Lexington, 2d April, 1802.

As it has been reported that BLAKE could not do justice to mares, I think it my duty to the many old customers and the people, that I think him in higher perfection than ever he was in the state, and as able to get colts as ever he was.

Benjamin Wharton.
As we are well acquainted with the situation of the horse, we join in the above.

Matthew Anderson,
James Dupuy.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story

FRAME HOUSES,

Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large Frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALIFIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochran & Thurlby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.

Danville, 9th February, 1802. J. BINNEY.

MILLS

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale 106 ACRES or LAND,

Lying on Lower Howard's creek, in Clarke county, the former property of James Bryant,

There is on it an elegant TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

A GOOD COUNTRY GRIST MILL,
A GOOD NEW FULLING MILL,
in good repair, well established;

A GOOD STILL HOUSE.
The buildings all well built of Stone,

with other improvements.
A MEADOW, ORCHARD,
and other LAND in cultivation;

with never failing SPRINGS of the best of water.

The whole will be sold together or a part; with a MILL SEAT.

The best that is known in this county, for a Merchant Mill; the convenience and quality of STONE for building is scarce to be found—it is within two miles of Boonshorough, fix of Winchester, fifteen of Lexington. A general warranty deed will be given. Terms will be made known by the subscriber living on the premises.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.
April 14th, 1802.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goodness of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they fail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.

Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

ALEXANDER PARKER & Co.

Have just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at their STORE, in Lexington, on Main Street, opposite the Court house,

A Very Large, and Well Assorted Cargo

MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEENS' GLASS, CHINA,
WARES, &c.

Which have been laid in on lower terms than usual, and which will be sold accordingly, for Cash, Hemp, and Country made Sugar.—To avoid the great trouble and expence attending the collection of debts, no accounts will be opened.

Lexington, April 1, 1802.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or book account—likewise those indebted to the estates of JAMES & WILLIAM PARKER deceased, are requested to make payment of the respective sums due, before the first of June next. Those who fail to comply with this notice, may depend on suits being commenced against them without diff-crimination.

ALEXANDER PARKER.
Lexington, April 1, 1802.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT
Will be kept at the
SIGN OF THE BUFFALO, E.

On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public square.

WAGNON'S

R. BRADLEY
RESPECTFULLY announces that he succeeds Major WAGON, in the commodious Brick House and Stables, which he lately occupied in this place, with a revision of assistants and servants, arranged to respective departments; which together with that peculiar respect shown himself while with Major Wagon, emboldens him to anticipate a patronage from GENTLE GUESTS, ONLY, as durable as his solicitude to please.

Lexington, 15th Feb. 1802.

For the information of those who wish to make INSURANCE.

APPLICATION for insurance must be accompanied with a certificate, specifying the length and width of the vessel or boat, the cable, stern-fall, number of oars, pump and canoe or skiff, the number of hands, &c. which ought to be given by persons who are judges, and who are disinterested reputable men.

A bill of lading signed by the captain, or a manifest signed by the inspector, or which shall specify the whole of the cargo on board, or to be put on board—it must also state where the boat or vessel lies—where the will take in her cargo when she will take her departure; or if she has failed, the time when, and the port to which she is bound; and if any information has been received from her since the failed, it must be communicated. The insurance does not commence until the vessel is under way, on her intended voyage and the premium paid.

In all cases of loss, if practicable, a survey must be made by disinterested men, who are to state in writing, what in their opinion is necessary to be done, for the interest of the parties concerned; as also a protest to be entered by the captain on oath, in which the hands must join, stating particularly the loss, where and how it happened, and what cargo was then on board.

In case a boat or vessel be lost, it is the duty of the captain and hands, to use all possible means to recover the whole or as much as possible, of the cargo, for which labor and expence, the insurers will pay their proportionable part.

No boat which is insured, must attempt to pass the Falls of the Ohio, without taking a pilot on board.

Any shipper, who intends to tarry at any port or place on the voyage, for the benefit of trading, or other purposes, must have an article to that effect, inserted in the policy of insurance.

Published by order of the Directors,
WILLIAM MACBEAN, Clk.

March 4th, 1802.

Just received, and for sale at this Office:

A quantity of

WRITING PAPER.

Also a number of

BLANK BOOKS.

JAMES MACCOUN,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations from Europe, and now opening, at the Store on Main Street, A nearly opposite the Market house, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.

Also, from his
Nail Manufactory,
A constant supply of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality.

Lexington, January 18, 1802.

I HAVE AN ORLEAN BOAT

FOR SALE,

45 FEET LONG & 14 WIDE,
Strong & Well Built, with
4 OARS, CABLE, &c.

It lies at Fulgerion's ferry on the Kentucky river. For terms apply to the subscriber near the Cross-Plains, or the printer hereof.

Benjamin Grimes.
April 15th, 1802.

MADE at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, and sold by him in MORGANTOWN, Virginia, at the following prices, viz.

d. d.
12 at 10 per lb. 76 to the lb.

10 — 11 — 30 ditto.

8 — 12 — 106 ditto.

6 — 13 — 160 ditto.

4 — 18 — 300 ditto.

The quality superior to any made in this country.

ALEX. HAWTHORN.
February 20, 1802. GATP.

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which times, place, all who have business with me must attend.

J. HUGHES.
Lexington, September 1st, 1801.

Fayette County,
April Court of Quarter Sessions, 1802.
Jesse Beauchamp, Complainant,

Against
Isaac Baker, Defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant appear here on the first day of our next August Quarter Session court, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed; that a copy of this order be published in some Kentucky Gazette according to law; another copy at the door of the said Presbyterian meeting house, in the town of Lexington, some Sunday immediately after divine service, and a third copy, at the door of the court house in this county.

[A copy.] Teile
Levi Todd, c. r. c. q. s.

Paris District, June Term 1801.

William Morrow, Complainant
AGAINST
William Hinkson, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel—it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next October term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Gazettes of this state for two months successively, and another posted at the door of the Court house in Paris, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy,
Thos. Arnold, clk.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT I gave a bond to Robert Sanders, Scott county, in February, 1799, for the sum of two hundred pounds; which bond was discharged in a short time after, which I have sufficient offsets to show where I paid it, with a number of gentlemen, which I expect can show said Sanders's receipt. Therefore I forewarn all persons from dealing for it, or taking any assignment on it, as I am determined never to discharge it again.

BENJ. S. WHARTON.
May 25th, 1802.

Taken up by the subscriber, near Capt. Elijah Poague's, Fayette county,
A DARK BAY TEARLING FILLET,

about four feet two inches high; appraised to thirteen and a half dollars.

April 12, 1802. Nathan Hughes.